MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1981

Autonomy Talks; Egyptian-Israeli Relations

'Ali, Sharon News Conference -- Jerusalem radio broadcast live a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport given by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali prior to the latter's departure for Egypt. Sharon said 'Ali's visit to Jerusalem and his meeting with Israeli leaders show that Egypt and Israel are going to continue and deepen the Camp David peace agreement. Regarding normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, he noted that the two sides had agreed to promote tourism between Israel and the southern Sinai by the opening of an Egyptian consulate in Elat and an Israeli consulate in Sharm ash-Shaykh and by the granting of on-the-spot visas or entry permits. 'Ali said his visit proves the desire of both countries to realize normalization and implement the peace treaty, adding that the latest round of talks had given normalization "a great push forward" and had established a "natural set of relations between two countries." 'Ali also announced that a ministerial meeting on Palestinian autonomy will be held in Cairo on 4 November. Replying to questions, both men indicated that differences of opinion still exist on the autonomy question. Admitting that the election of a Palestinian authority is a "very complicated" matter, Sharon emphasized that no line can be drawn between Jews and Arabs in Israel since they have been living together for hundreds of years between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean. 'Ali reiterated the Egyptian view that east Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and said Israeli officials have mentioned that the Jerusalem issue will be negotiable. Noting that another point of difference is the issue of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, the Egyptian foreign minister admitted that the two most difficult problems in the autonomy negotiations are Jerusalem and the settlements, but asserted that with good will on both sides, an agreement can be reached. 'Ali also said Egypt remains committed to implementing the Camp David accords before looking to any other initiative like Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan.

Israeli Reports, Comment -- According to Jerusalem radio, Israel and Egypt have agreed to introduce direct postal and telex ties. An Israeli Communications Ministry official said both sides aim to complete preparations by April 1982. In a 27 October commentary on the autonomy talks, the Tel Aviv paper 'AL HAMISHMAR said that unless Egypt and Israel reach an agreement on the power, duties and composition of a Palestinian administrative council, it will be "absolutely impossible" to reach an overall agreement on autonomy.

Egyptian Comment -- Cairo radio reported that AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasized that Israel must show a real understanding of the nature of Palestinian autonomy as called for in the Camp David accords if it wants a successful outcome for the forthcoming tripartite autonomy talks. In the absence of a genuinely autonomous government for the Palestinians, AL-JUMHURIYAH continued, peace is a remote target.

Egypt

Citing the 28 October AL-JUMHURIYAH, MENA reported that the security forces conducted a search for members of "the terrorist organization" still at large and arrested one who had thrown explosive charges at police.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on AWACS -- DPA reported Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as saying in a STERN magazine interview that "under no circumstances" will Libya allow U.S. AWACS aircraft to photograph its territory and that if they do, they will be shot down with antiaircraft missiles, if possible. He also said he believes that Egypt does not wish to attack Libya, but that the United States does. He further claimed that the United States desires to occupy Egypt. Commenting on Sudan, Al-Qadhdhafi saw "no reason" for war with that nation.

Denial on Talks With Egypt -- JANA cited a Foreign Liaison Bureau "source" as denying as baseless and untrue reports carried by QNA and KUNA that a meeting recently took place in a Western capital between a Libyan official and Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported that in an interview with an NBC correspondent, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that if the AWACS deal with the United States is unsuccessful, then Saudi Arabia will purchase the needed equipment elsewhere. According to SPA, he explained that failure of the deal would "produce reactions and no one could talk about the consequences," stressing that "the situation would not be satisfactory."

Jordan

Amman radio reported that King Husayn met in London with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. According to AR-RA'Y, Husayn will also meet with senior British officials during his stay in the United Kingdom, which precedes a scheduled visit to the United States.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf arrived in Moscow for talks with Soviet officials on the implementation of measures agreed upon by Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his recent visit to the Soviet Union. According to the radio, Khalaf is heading a PLO political and military delegation.

Iran

Security Situation -- According to a Tehran radio report, 31 Kurdish rebels have been captured in the past few days in the towns of Baneh and Mahabad. In the course of a clash with revolution guards and gendarmerie forces near Saqqez, 10 rebels were killed and 7 wounded.

Musavi on Foreign Policy -- Tehran radio reported that Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi told a press conference that Iran will shortly present a plan conferning Afghanistan. Musavi also said Iran rejects Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan on the grounds that its implementation would lead to Israeli domination of an Islamic country. The foreign minister commended the idea of an Islamic front, asserting that both Libya and the PLO have shown interest in such a plan.

Khomeyni Schedule -- Tehran radio announced that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has canceled all meetings for 2 weeks, in observance of the month of Muharram, which is devoted to mourning the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn.

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MUJAHIDIN ACTIVITIES IN QANDAHAR REPORTED

GF271914 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] London, 24 Oct (AGENCE AFGHAN PRESS): The plan prepared by Soviet advisers to quell mujahidin resistance in Afghanistan's second biggest city, Qandahar, has proved unsuccessful.

After the failure of this plan, Soviet troops fired savagely in Shikarpur bazaar, Herat Darvazah and many other areas with light and heavy mortars with the result that dozens of people were killed and sveral wounded. According to reports reaching the agency's office, the Soviet plan was to station tanks and troops at main intersections of the city and to enlist the help of spies. Strict checking in various parts of the city roused the indignation of the residents and they welcomed the 3 October announcement by the mujahidin asking for cooperation in their guerrilla activities. Now the main parts of the city are in mujahidin hands.

In the joint communique issued by the mujahidin, an appeal was made to boycott the conscription call. This message was circulated at night and even pasted on walls in some parts of the city. During this time the mujahidin continued their lightning raids. A Soviet vice air commodore, Soviet and Karmal troops and six civilians were killed in an attack near the airport. The injured numbered 130. An armored vehicle and two tanks were destroyed.

Members of the Harkat-e Enqelab-e Eslami attacked the Qandahar (Zar'unah) police station and the city police headquarters in which nine progovernment persons were killed, among whom was a female spy. Eight persons were killed in a raid on the central jail, a tank was destroyed in the skirmish and two observation towers of the prison were razed. In (Dand) square, a soldier injured his Afghan officer and defected to the mujahidin's side. The officer later succumbed to his injuries. He was a member of the (?Khavar) Intelligence Department. During these attacks a deputy commander of the mujahidin, 'Abdus Sattar, and two mujahids were martyred while their commander, 'Abdol Ha'y, and 13 others were injured. The residents of the city cooperated with the mujahidin and refused to report for military service while all eligible persons went into hiding.

INCREASED TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN KABUL NOTED

BK271607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 27 Oct 81

[By Sami Zubeiri]

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Oct (AFP) -- The rate of terrorist activity has gone up in Kabul with frequent explosions reported, Western diplomatic sources here said today.

They said four persons were wounded in a powerful explosion outside the Interior Ministry last Tuesday. Quoting an Afghan contact, the sources added that members of the Afghan resistance kidnapped three military officers from their residence in Kabul last Friday. No details were available about the trio's fate.

Mujahidin were moving against officials in other areas also, the sources said. The deputy commissioner of Balkh was kidnapped during the same period while on his way to Mazar-e-Sharif in the north of Afghanistan, the sources said, without giving further details.

Earlier this month travellers reported that rebel groups were regularly stopping nongovernmental traffic on Kabul-Mazar-e-Sharif highway to search for government officials. According to Afghan sources most government officials now prefer to travel by air.

Fighting was also reported outside Kabul over the weekend. The village of Khawaja Musafir, 9 km (about 6 miles) from Paghman on the Kabul-Paghman road, was hit on Saturday when, diplomatic observers reported, Soviet gunship helicopters dropped bombs and rocketed the village while ground forces remained stationed in the vicinity. Troops in the past used to return to Kabul after such operations.

Another Afghan source said mujahidin suffered 14 killed in the operation in Paghman. Besides destroying several vehicles, the rebels reportedly downed one helicopter by machinegun fire.

Mujahidin claimed several hundred Afghans and Russians killed in the operation and the diplomatic sources said that the rebels' admission of their unusual high casualties indicated that the "fighting was intense."

The Western diplomatic sources said the Afghan Government was planning to cut trees along the road to Paghman to deny cover to the rebels. The same tactic was being applied in the Lowgar valley, where heavy fighting was reported.

Soviet and Afghan troops bombed Charikar and Qarabagh in Parvan Province, but no casualties were reported. Western diplomats also reported considerable activity during the week in eastern Afghanistan. They said guerrillas surrounded a large military force in Ahmed Khel valley in Paktia Province but the outcome was not known.

Western diplomatic sources also said the Afghan Government has reportedly freed several low-ranking Khalq Party members opposed to the ruling Parcham faction of President Babrak Karmal's People's Democratic Party.

Among those released from Kabul's rule Charkhi Prison during the week was an Afghan Foreign Ministry official. But a number of former Cabinet ministers belonging to the rival Khalq faction are still in the jail, the sources said. They did not give names or number of detained ministers.

Reports from Kabul, however, said the former Khalqi ministers were living in comparatively "luxurious cells" equipped with television sets, they said. The ministers are allowed exercise but not reading material, the sources added.

In Moscow, President Karmal was quoted as admitting that the rebellion in Afghanistan has intensified. In an interview with the weekly LITERTURNAYA GAZETA, President Karmal said that "The undeclared war unleashed by imperialism against our country is not only continuing but has also taken on greater dimensions. The forces of imperialism," he said, "are committing more and more crimes on our soil. Their hands are stained with the blood of our children, our young people, and our women."

(He thanked the Soviet Union for its "friendly and disinterested aid" and described the intervention of Soviet troops in Afghanistan as "a remarkable example of revolutionary solidarity and proletarian internationalism.")

REPORTAGE ON RAHMAN MEETINGS, COMMENTS ON CANCUN

Meeting With Reagan

BK250808 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman had a meeting with American President Ronald Reagan in Cancun yesterday. The meeting was held in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere during which they discussed various matters of mutual interest and regional and international issues. During the meeting Shah Azizur was assisted by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq, the foreign secretary and the Bangladesh ambassador to the United States. President Reagan was assisted among others by the Chief of Staff of White House James Baker, National Security Adviser Richard Allen and director of the Cabinet, White House, Craig Fuller.

The American President showed keen interest in the development efforts of Bangladesh and expressed satisfaction at the progress it was making in the economic and social developments of its people. He assured the prime minister that the United States will be happy to extend all possible assistance to Bangladesh in its efforts for national development.

Shah Azizur Rahman expressed his appreciation for this friendly gesture and also thanked the U.S. President for the proposed increase in the level of American aid to Bangladesh in the coming year. During the meeting the prime minister also extended an invitation to President Reagan to pay a visit to Bangladesh. President Reagan said he will be happy to visit Bangladesh.

Assessment: 'Fruitful'

BK270625 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has said the just concluded Cancun summit proved fruitful and productive in promoting international understanding in the field of cooperation and development. He said this in Cancun yesterday prior to his departure for home.

The leaders of the 22 nations summit representing rich and poor countries had created an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the North and South and also a desire to collectively resolve the global problems of development and cooperation. He said it had proved a historic opportunity for an informal free exchange of views at the highest political level. The leaders displayed an awareness that political and economic stability are complementary to maintain and promote peace, security and development.

The prime minister said that the Cancun summit had focused and identified some major problems and challenges facing the world economy like food security and agricultural development, commodities, trade and industrialization, energy, monetary and financial issues and the menacing arms race. The summit had also stressed that ways should be found for stabilization of the prices the poor countries receive from raw materials exported to the rich nations and that the exports from the poor countries should not be hampered. Despite difference of opinions, a consensus has to be reached on areas of priority. He said hunger must be eradicated by the year 2000 and national efforts in this respect have to be supported by timely and adequate international technical and financial action.

Commenting on the 2-day summit, the prime minister said that the Cancun spirit must be sustained so as to inspire momentum and political will for positive and meaningful negotiations to be carried out under the agreement of the United Nations for launching global negotiations with a sense of urgency. He expressed optimism that the Cancun spirit will prevail.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON PAKISTAN'S NO-WAR PACT OFFER

BK271309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had made it clear that Pakistan cannot simultaneously prepare for war and say that it wants a no-war pact with India. It is intriguing why President Ziaul Haq should talk of a no-war pact at a time when Pakistan is going all out with anti-Indian propaganda. It is also raising bilateral issues at international forums which is against the spirit of the Simla agreement.

Mrs Gandhi was answering questions at a crowded news conference at Delhi airport today immediately on her return from her 10-day foreign tour. During her visit she attended the Cancun summit in Mexico and paid an official visit to Romania.

Mrs Gandhi recalled that it was Jawaharlal Nehru who first offered a no-war pact to Pakistan way back in 1949. But that country rejected it outright. Since then each succeeding prime minister of India repeated the offer. We have all along assured Pakistan that India wants to live in peace with that country. During her discussions with Bhutto it was agreed that there should be better relations between the two countries. But the late Pakistani leader wanted that these words should not be used. Mrs Gandhi told him that India is not wedded to words and it was agreed to create an atmosphere of good will which would lead up to such a pact.

The prime minister reaffirmed that India remains committed to the idea and there is no question of our rejecting it. The question however is what exactly does Pakistan mean by it now. She had asked for elucidation of General Zia's proposal. She stressed it cannot come through words along but through action and attitude.

Mrs Gandhi reminded another questioner that Pakistan is acquiring weaponry which in quantity, quality and sophistication is far above the needs of the country of its size or the danger it may have to face. Is it Afghanistan or the Soviet Union that Pakistan is going to fight, she asked. On the contrary, she recalled that it was India that was attacked repeatedly since independence though we never waged war against anybody.

About the Cancun meeting the prime minister summed up its outcome as at least a step forward. She said it imparted a sense of urgency to the need to attend to the problems of the developing nations particularly to the least developed ones. In the field of energy India emphasized the need for providing extra resources for the purpose. International financial institutions should have more funds to help the needy countries, but they should not be influenced by any particular ideology.

About her talks with President Reagan, the prime minister said they discussed general issues and tension in the neighborhood. She had similar discussions with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

Asked about the MCC [expansion not given] tour of India, the prime minister said that the government would soon take a decision.

Mrs Gandhi began her press conference with extending Diwali [festival of lights] greetings to the people of India.

U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN IGNORES REALITIES

BK241237 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Spotlight: "The American Arms to Pakistan" by Hari Jaisingh, NATIONAL HERALD editor]

[Text] Two important global developments have taken place in the past 2 days. First, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a 45-minute long meeting with President Reagan of the United States of America at Cancun where bilateral and global issues came up for discussions, including the supply of American arms to Pakistan.

Second, the U.S. Senate struck a jarring note on the American arms aid program for Pakistan by adopting an amendment that would require the President to suspend all foreign aid to any country which though currently not nuclear may explode a nuclear device in the future.

The Senate amendment is a minor consolation so far as India is concerned since the massive induction of American arms worth 3.2 billion dollars continues to pose a real threat to the peace and stability in the region whatever President Ziaul Haq may say in his defense. What gives sinister overtones to Pakistan's frantic arms buildup is its equally frantic preparations for a nuclear bomb.

Notwithstanding the latest Senate move, it is no secret that the repeated efforts of the U.S. Administration to restrain Islamabad's military rulers from carrying their nuclear research program to its logical end do not seem to have given any tangible result. President Zia has his own calculations and he is unlikely to be influenced by the Senate amendment. Probably he has no reason to get worried about possible American reaction in a given situation at a future date. A lot depends on the international situation prevailing at that time. For the present, the policies and postures of the Reagan administration immensely suit President Zia's military objectives.

Indeed, military objectives are known to have become the goals of Pakistani statesmanship. But to think largely in military terms is not really statesmanship. President Zia has justified military aid on the ground of developments in Pakistan's neighborhood particularly on its western borders. However, according to certain experts some of the sophisticated weapons that Islamabad will be getting under the American arms program cannot be used in the mountainous terrain on Pakistan's western border. The point, therefore, is clear.

It is a pity that the U.S. Administration has been totally callous to certain hard realities in the subcontinent. India would welcome Pakistan getting massive aid from the United States for its economic development. In fact, this should be the priority with the world leaders who really mean to help the Third World in economic development and fighting poverty. But the realities are harsh. President Reagan's psychology is more favorable to the tough military policies of the Zia regime than to the democratic beliefs of Mrs Indira Gandhi. Understandably, India has reacted sharply to these arms buildup efforts which would destabilize th delicate geopolitical situation in the subcontinent.

One may ask: What about President Zia's offer of a nonaggression pact? Doesn't this show him to be a man of peace? There is actually nothing new about it. India has been offering a no-war pact for nearly 3 decades. But nothing came out of the Indian moves because of the total lack of response from the Pakistani side. But now, all of a sudden, President Zia has come out with this nonaggression pact offer, which is nothing but a sugarcoated pill that he wants India to swallow as an antidote to his country acquiring a wide range of sophisticated weapons from the Reagan administration. It is difficult for Indian leaders to take the Pakistani general's words at face value, especially when Pakistan is frantically going in for a massive arms buildup and raising bilateral issues at world forums which is against the Simla spirit.

If Pakistan is serious about peace, then where is the need for such a heavy dose of deadly weapons? Surely, they are not all meant for use against Afghanistan or the Soviet Union, though this is what the Pakistanis claim. It will, however, be ridiculous to talk of a military solution to the Afghan tangle in the present situation. There can only be a political answer to the various ticklish issues involved. This would require serious discussions across the table.

The Pakistan game is clear. Earlier, it talked of a threat from India which was never there. Now it has added Kabul. How long Pakistan will consider it necessary to use the threat from India as an essential instrument of its statecraft and diplomacy is a matter of concern to India.

It needs to be realized that the answer to Indo-Pak problems is not more and more deadly arms collected by courtesy of a superpower which has its own global calculation. The answer to all bilateral problems is a genuine show of mutual understanding and cooperation.

India believes in friendship with Pakistan and this is what Mrs Gandhi's government has been trying to achieve. India is very much interested in mending her friendship with Pakistan on the basis of common interests. But this will require a change of heart on the part of Pakistan's military rulers. India would like her relations with Pakistan to be based on a sense of realism, understanding and mutual respect and Indian leaders would never hesitate to respond positively to any serious and genuine peace moves by Pakistan provided it gives up its present military approach to subcontinental matters. The atmosphere of peace has to be generated by goodwill and cooperation.

General Zia can import sophisticated arms but he cannot import peace from the United States. For that he will have to talk to Indian leaders with an open mind. He needs to realize that arms are a poor substitute for confidence building.

Here it would be interesting to recall what President Eisenhower said on 24 February 1954. He announced that the United States of America, and I quote, "gravely concerned for the weakness of defense capabilities in the Middle East" was agreeing to provide military aid to Pakistan. He assured Nehru that the U.S. action was not directed in any case against India. Today the Reagan administration says the same thing. It was then the American view that, and I quote again [passage indistinct].

It must be said that the whole approach of Pakistan and American leaders with regard to Indian sensitivity has been highly unrealistic and lopsided. Sheer wonder then that the Pakistani rulers often make ridiculous demands like a mutual force reduction or a joint declaration on nuclear weapons. Whey didn't they make similar demands on Chian? India has greater justification to demand parity with China, though it has not done so, than Pakistan has to claim parity with India.

It is time that Pakistan and American leaders realized the futility of their exercise. We cannot ensure peace and stability in the subcontinent by a barrel of the gun. Pakistani and American leaders should learn from history.

U.S. CONDITIONS ON ARMS TO PAKISTAN 'COSMETIC'

BK271509 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Oct 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Cosmetic Changes"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate's decision on the Reagan administration's move to rearm Pakistan regardless of Islamabad's quest for nuclear capability is on expected lines. The Senate has gone along with the administration's ominous proposal to waive in the case of Pakistan the Symington amendment that prohibits economic aid and military assistance or sales to any country embarked on the nuclear road. But in doing so it has laid down three conditions. In the first place while the administration wanted the waiver to be indefinite, the Senate has chosen to limit it to a six-year period. This may appear impressive but is of no consequence in practical terms. For, during the six years beginning from October next year, Pakistan would have got from the U.S. all the military hardware, including the 40 super sophisticated F-16 warplanes, that it has sought. Incidentally, for the outright sale of six F-16s to Pakistan during the next eleven months, the waiver from the Symington amendment is not even necessary. The proposal is already before Congress and unless both the houses pass within 60 days resolutions disapproving the deal -- which is considered utterly unlikely -- the sale will go through.

The two other changes that the Senate has made in the administration's carte blanche to Pakistan are also cosmetic, rather than substantive, in nature. By 51 votes to 45, it has decreed that all economic aid and military supplies to Pakistan must cease forthwith if that country tests a nuclear device. A curious feature of this proviso is that India has been gratuitously bracketed with Pakistan as a country that would disqualify itself for American economic or military aid by exploding a nuclear device, though it is seeking no such relationship with the U.S.

However, quite apart from this Pavlovian reflex to equate India and Pakistan, what good will this thundering warning do? The Pakistanis can develop whatever nuclear weapon they want to and not test it, as the Israelis have done. Or they might test it in some other Islamic country on the strength of the argument that their bomb would be the entire Arab world's answer to the seemingly invincible Israel. A third possibility is that Pakistan can go on developing its nuclear bomb while the supplies are coming through from the U.S. and conduct a test only after enough F-16s have come in to constitute a credible delivery system. None of these three scenarios will be affected in the least by the Senate's third stipulation that the administration, which is hell-bent on acquiescing in the Pakistani nuclear programme in any case, should "submit to Congress an annual classified assessment" of it. The resolution passed by the Senate may face some rough weather in the House of Representatives where the Republicans do not have a majority. But most America-watchers are convinced that even it would eventually endorse the Reaganite policy of rearming Pakistan and conniving at its quest for nuclear capability.

PETROLEUM MINISTER MEETS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

For Baghdad INA coverage of Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi's visit to Iraq and the joint minutes signed with Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, see the Iraq section of the 28 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

TWO NEWSPAPER EDITORS ARRESTED IN MANIPUR

BK261025 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The administration in India's northeastern Manipur state arrested two newspaper editors under the National Security Act yesterday, a delayed report reaching here today said.

M. Mithai and Salem Bharat Bhushan were picked up from their residences by the police who gave them no reason for their sudden arrest, the report said. The National Security Act was promulgated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government early this year and empowered her to arrest and imprison any person for 6 months without giving any reason. Opposition leaders have accused her government of exploiting the All Manipur Working Journalists Union and have demanded the release of the editors. The tiny Manipur state has been the focal point of the secessionist and underground movements in India's troubled northeastern states. The state has witnessed large-scale violence. The local people want to secede from the Indian union.

Meanwhile, Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reporting from the state capital Imphal said that three government policemen two onlookers were injured when a bomb, suspected to have been planted by the extremists, exploded on a road near Imphal yesterday. The incident occurred when the policemen were dismantling the bomb, the agency said.

EXREMIST GROUPS IN MANIPUR DECLARED 'UNLAWFUL'

BK261630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The government has declared certain extremist organizations of Manipur as unlawful. These are the People's Liberation Army, eastern region; People's Revolutionary Party of (Kangliapak) (Tripak); Red Army (Kangliapak) Communist Party and its army wing also called the Red Army and other bodies set up by them.

A notification to this effect was issued in New Delhi today under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1961.

'OBSERVERS' COMMENT ON GANDHI'S 27 OCT REMARKS

BK271726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Observers in Islamabad have commented on the Indian prime minister's news conference in New Delhi today in which she was critical of Pakistan's efforts to purchase arms. The observers say that was the usual posture adopted by Indian leaders who conveniently forget the fact that India herself has purchased large quantities of military hardware including sophisticated weapons like tanks, ground-to-air and air-to-air missiles from the Soviet Union worth $1.6 billion, of which a market price would be between $6 to 7 billion. In addition to this, the observers pointed out that India has finalized the purchase of the French Mirage 2000 aircraft estimated to cost $3.3 billion. This is in addition to the huge quantity of military equpment being produced within India.

IRANIAN DELEGATION TO DISCUSS AFGHAN PEACE PLAN

BK271725 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Oct (AFP) -- A nine-member Iranian delegation led by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani arrived here today to discuss the reported Iranian draft to create an Islamic state in Afghanistan.

Mr Lavasani told a press conference on arrival that the delegation would discuss "bilateral issues and the regional situation" with Pakistani officials. Without giving details of the Iranian peace-keeping plan for Afghanistan, he said, "The Afghan issue is on top of our agenda." Iran has refused to participate in direct negotiations with the Afghan Government in the absence of Afghan resistance leaders.

Reports from Tehran quoting Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said that the Iranian draft called for "creation of an independent Islamic and anti-American movement" in Afghanistan keeping in view the country's various ideologies. Like Iran, Afghanistan has a population comprising both Sunni and Shia Moslem sects.

Mr Lavasani said that the delegation's visit would also help to improve trade and economic relations between Iran and Pakistan. Pakistan's annual exports to Iran total 230 million dollars. During its six-day stay in Pakistan, the Iranian team will also visit the country's industrial units and Karachi shipyard.

The delegation was to be led by Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi but he stayed behind following the nomination of Foreign Minister Musavi as prime minister. The delegation includes senior officials of the Iranian Agriculture, Economic and Foreign Ministries.

HAQ SAYS COUNTRY 'PROVOKED', PATIENCE TESTED

BK270923 Marachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] President General Mohmmad Ziaul Haq has said that the government is fully aware of the political situation emerging from the Afghanistan incident and that it is taking all necessary measures to defend national security. He was addressing a gathering of tribal representatives in Peshawar this morning.

He said for Pakistan it is not only a matter of 2.5 million Afghan refugees, but also not remaining indifferent to changed political, military and geographical situations because of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He also referred to the violation of Pakistan's airspace and certain other actions of a neighboring country which are adversely affecting the process of establishing peace. He said it seems that Pakistan is being provoked and our patience is being tested. But, he said, it would be wrong to presume that Pakistan can be prevented from providing relief to Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds.

MUSAVI QUESTIONED ON MIDDLE EAST, OTHER ISSUES

LD271150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Musavi took part this morning in a press and media conference with foreign and domestic correspondents and answered their questions about Afghanistan, Prince Fahd's plan and the continuation of plans for an Islamic front.

First, on the issue of Afghanistan, he said: We will present a plan in connection with Afghanistan during the next few days in which no one country is discussed. Rather, this plan concerns the sovereignty of the Afghan nation. He added: Although during the past months plans have been put forward with which we did not agree, because some people intended to turn this issue into an international one and involve European and American countries, we announced that we would like Afghanistan to have an independent and Islamic government. This plan has been prepared with due consideration of all aspects.

About Prince Fahd's plan and its substitution for the Camp David agreement, Mr Musavi said: Implementation of this plan would secure Israel's domination over an Islamic country and would not mean anything else. We announced our opposition to this plan, and some other friendly countries also did the same. He added: In view of remarks by the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, who said that if Fahd's plan is accepted then he would give up the Camp David agreement, it can be seen that these plans do not differ.

On the subject of the plan for an Islamic front, Mr Musavi said: Up to now we have received many letters from the oppressed people of the world which show that this plan has brought hope to the hearts of the people. The Libyan Government has also shown interest in the plan, and has announced it is prepared to hold talks about it and to issue joint resolutions. This point was raised in Benghazi. Libya has also prepared a plan, which was worth discussing. Mr Musavi added: As far as various organizations are concerned, this plan is being followed by the PLO more than the others, and they have demonstrated interest in it. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will follow this plan according to its policies, because the fight against imperialism should take place all over the world.

On the question of recognizing the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, Mr Musavi said: In El Salvador there are forces that have risen against the government of that country, which is being supported by America. Obviously, they do not follow Islamic principles and their movements have other aspects to them. But if they are fighting against imperialism, we support them; this demonstrates Islam's support for the oppressed people of the world.

Commenting on the recent protests with the European people in connection with nuclear weapons, the foreign minister said: We support these protests but we would not pin our hopes on them.

About Ronald Reagan's remarks on recognition of the PLO, and Habib Chatti's proposals regarding the war imposed by Iraq against Iran, Mr Musavi said: America intends to draw the PLO into a compromise and these expressions of opinion are all directed toward that. He added: According to a decision made by the Supreme Defense Council, a letter was written and sent during the past few days. Mr Musavi said Habib Chatti's proposals clearly mentioned a retreat and this is not what we want.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS AFGHAN REFUGEE SITUATION

GF271635 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to a report by the Central News Unit correspondent in Mashhad, Mr Sorureddin, the Interior Ministry under secretary for political affairs, arrived in Mashhad today at the head of a commission from the Interior Ministry coordinating Afghan citizen's affairs.

The report indicates that the delegation attended a meeting at the governor general's offices attended by Khorasan Governor General Mohammad Nabi Habibi. Various matters concerning current problems facing Afghan refugees in Khorasan were discussed.

It was decided that the office responsible for coordinating Afghan affairs in Mashhad should take over responsibility for handling the problems of Afghans in Mashhad in coordination with the Interior Ministry and for the welfare of the Afghans. We have interviewed Mr Sorureddin on the issue, which we invite you to hear now:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Sorureddin, you arrived in Mashhad today and attended a meeting in the Khorasan governor general's office. Please tell us what the aims of the meeting were and what results were achieved?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Together with a number of brothers from the offices for coordination of Afghan citizen's affairs in the Interior Ministry and Khorasan officials, including his excellency the governor general -- Brother Habibi -- and representatives of organizations involved in any manner with the affairs of Afghan citizens, we had a meeting. As you know, there are 1.5 million refugee Afghan brothers and sisters in Iran who escaped the Marxist regime in Afghanistan. We have accepted them in Iran under circumstances when we ourselves have (?3) million war refugees. This is because of the war imposed on us by the United States through the hands of its servant Saddam. Obviously, considering the various plots of the enemies of the revolution headed by the great Satan, the United States, such as the economic embargo and other plots, the last of which was the military attack, we are faced with numerous problems.

On the matter of Afghan refugees in Iran there are some problems at present. We have no control over the problem. We do not know how many refugees there are or where they live. Considering our present problems in the country we are not [words indistinct] with respect to their housing, medicine and health. Our aim in the meeting was to [words indistinct] review the matter through the Afghan coordination organizations in each are... [passage indistinct] [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN

LD271234 Tehran Dometsic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, political director of the Asia-Africa Department at the Foreign Ministry, left for Pakistan this morning at the head of a delegation.

According to the Central News Unit, the delegation is comprised of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce.

Before leaving Tehran, Mr Lavasani spoke to our correspondent on the reasons for the delegation's tour of Pakistan. He said: As you are aware, the people of Pakistan are Muslims and attached to the Iranian people. Our common cultural and religious ties link the two nations. It is natural that the two nations should exchange views of the subjects of economics, commerce and politics.

During our visit to Pakistan, in addition to the political and economic aims, two issues are at the top of our agenda of discussions with Pakistani officials. The first is the question of Afghanistan. We will explain our stands with regard to the occupation of the Islamic territory of the Afghans by Soviet forces. The other issue is Prince Fahds 82-point proposal. He added: The aim behind Fahd's proposal is to consolidate the existence of the Zionists occupying Jerusalem in occupied Palestine. Our approach to this proposal is categorically firm.

Talks To Begin 28 Oct

GF280832 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Iranian-Pakistani talks are to begin in Islamabad today on the development of bilateral economic and commercial relations and the Afghanistan issue.

Upon arrival in Islamabad, the delegation head, Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of the Asia-Africa Department at the Foreign Ministry, announced that the goal of the visit was to meet with Pakistani brothers and further develop bilateral relations. He noted the invasion of Afghanistan, saying that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has on several occasions condemned the occupation of Afghanistan. This subject will be high on the list of issues to be discussed with Pakistani officials.

Lavasani affirmed that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran condemns the occupation of any country by another. Therefore, it sharply condemns the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

Regarding the imposed Iraqi-Iranian war, he said the Iraqi regime is an instrument in the hands of the superpowers. It has launched its aggression against Iran at the instigation of these superpowers.

Furthermore, he said Iran is a revolutionary country. Its objective is to restrain the Western and Eastern superpowers. He also said he would attempt to express Iran's feelings for the Iraqi people to his Pakistani brothers, because the Iraqi people are not to blame for this war. They are the prisoners of the puppet Iraqi regime.

TEHRAN GOVERNOR SAID FIRED FOR OIL SUPPLY REMARK

NC271306 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Oct (AFP) -- The governor of Tehran, Mustapha Meshad Teherani, has been stripped of office by Interior Minister Seyyed Malal ad-Din Nikravesh for uttering "irresponsible" statements, KEYHAN newspaper reported today.

KEYHAN quoted provincial authorities as saying that Mr Teherani had made statements implying that the capital was better supplied with fuel than the provinces.

The provincial authorities said such suspicions were groundless, but had been the cause of numerous protests.

KURDISH PARTY MEMBERS CAPTURED IN OPERATIONS

LD271836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced: In the past few days, thanks to cooperation from the 36-million-strong intelligence organization and persistent and consistent efforts by our brothers from the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga in Baneh, 12 of the organizational members of the defunct Democratic Party [of Kordestan], Baneh branch, were captured in that city, among whom were those responsible for military operations, intelligence and the supplies of the defunct party in the Baneh region.

Also, in the course of an armed clash on 26 October on the country road between (Jenyan) and ('Irankhah), 30 km from Saqqez, between our Guards Corps brothers and the gendarmerie stationed in Saqqez, and the counterrevolutionaries, 10 counterrevolutionaries were killed and 7 were wounded. During this clash the defenders of the Islamic revolution captured as booty one grenade launcher, five Kalashnikov submachine-guns, two G-3 weapons, and appreciable quantities of ammunition and other weapons. The bodies of five counterrevolutionaries were carried into the city of Saqqez. During this clash, seven of our own combatants were wounded.

In Mehrabad, 19 active elements of the defunct Democratic Party and the Komeleh, who participated in most clashes resulting in the martyrdom of a number of our military and guards brothers, were captured on 24 October by our brothers from Mahabad's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and were handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court.

In the course of the armed attack launched by counterrevolutionary elements at 2330 on 25 October in Hoseynabad in the vicinity of Sanandaj, which was met with intense fire by our brothers, the assailants fled after suffering considerable casualties and losses. During these operations, the forces defending the revolution did not suffer any losses in lives or materiel.

Our brothers from Zahedan's Guards Corps captured 5 outlaws who were responsible for martyring 11 of our brother guards last year.

In the village of Mahan near Kerman, in the course of an armed clash between our brothers from the antinarcotics groups of the Guards Corps in Mahan and a number of smugglers, 80 kg of opium was seized. One of the outlaws was killed and the rest fled.

On 24 October our brothers from the naval operations unit of the Bandar-e 'Abbas Guards Corps succeeded in seizing 542,000 rials in cash and 510 Indian rupees from a launch in the vicinity of Guran on Qeshm Island, which was heading for the UAE. Five of the passengers on the launch were arrested.

Also, the antinarcotics group of Zahedan's Guards Corps seized 1 kg of heroin from three people, who were arrested.

HAMLET CLEARED OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD261852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, thanks to concerted efforts by our guards, military and gendarmerie brothers, another hamlet in the Salmas region has been cleansed of the odium of counterrevolutionaries. In the course of this mopping-up operation, which took place in the village of (Saraqvan), appreciable quantities of medical supplies, surgical instruments and drugs, worth more than 1 million rials, and also a Semenov rifle and 70 rounds of ammunition were discovered and seized by the combatants of Islam.

KURDISH RADIO ON CLASHES IN BUKAN 26 OCT

JN271759 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bukan -- Our correspondent in Bukan reports that, on 26 October 1981, a joint force of peshmerga belonging to (Bayan) 110 forces and of peshmerga belonging to the advance forces inflicted a heavy blow on the enemy.

Reports from Bukan say that the Iranian Army unit stationed in (Jabal Husayn Mamah) was attacked by the peshmerga and that the latter shelled it from 1200 until 1330. The enemy failed to repulse the peshmerga. One tent was set on fire and the ammunition in it exploded. The shelling also destroyed four RPG's, one 106-mm gun, one 81-mm mortar and one military vehicle. Twenty-five enemy soldiers were killed and 8 others were taken prisoner.

The peshmerga seized 12 rifles, 2 Kalashnikovs and 1 gun. Our forces lost three peshmerga belonging to the (Bayan) 110 forces and two from the advance forces. Four other peshmerga were slightly wounded.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 680

LD271820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Communique 680 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The powerful forces of Islam, forces which have superior firepower and initiative, are still firing on enemy positions.

During the past 24 hours, our forces have destroyed four tanks, six mortars and machineguns, two slit trenches and eight ammunition dumps belonging to Saddam's armed forces. Our forces also succeeded in either killing or wounding more than 90 invaders.

Our units and the enemy forces continue to exchange sporadic artillery fire on the fronts west of Ahvaz and northwest of (Jaber-Hamdan). The enemy has suffered losses and damages in these regions. Near (Reqabiyeh), Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces fired on enemy positions, destroying one personnel carrier, four mortars and three small-caliber and two large-caliber ammunition dumps. In the same area, 7 of the aggressors were killed and 43 were wounded.

South of Karkheh Kur, our combat units destroyed an enemy command jeep and 16 Iraqi military personnel were either killed or wounded. Our forces opened fire in the area west of Dezful, preventing enemy units from operating or moving. In the same area, one machinegun and one ammunition dump were destroyed, as were two tanks and two vehicles.

Thanks to our warriors' intense fire on enemy positions near (Dasht-e 'Abi) and 'Eyn Khosh, one mortar, one supply center, two squad trenches, one tank along with its crew and one enemy ammunition dump were destroyed. One tank and one enemy vehicle were also damaged in this area, 10 of Saddam's soldiers killed and several wounded.

In the region of Piranshahr, [name indistinct] district, our forces destroyed 80 percent of the enemy's light artillery positions and several trenches. Some 15 of the enemy were either killed or wounded.

We were able to halt the enemy's roadbuilding activities on one of the fronts in the Ilam area, also destroying equipment and weapons. Antibattery fire on enemy artillery positions silenced their artillery fire. In the region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, our forces opened fire on an enemy tank column, inflicting effective losses and stopping the column's activity. One ammunition depot was also destroyed in this area.

Yesterday 24 Iraqi personnel sought asylum at the Marivan, Saqqez and Sar Dasht garrisons and were welcomed.

On 25 October 32 comrades and self-sacrificing friends of the lord of martyrs, Hoseyn ibn 'Ali, may peace be upon him, and personnel of the gendarmerie and ground forces died in battle. Their honorable names were registered in the book of bravery of this hero-rearing land forever.

KHUZESTAN REVOLUTION GUARDS REPORT SUCCESSES

GF271530 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Central News Unit, in a contact with the Public Relations Office of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, has been informed that the self-sacrificing brother guards in the past 48 hours carried out the following operations in Mansuran, (Qahreshi) and the occupied parts of Khorramshahr.

The use of light and semi-heavy weapons such as mortars and 106-mm guns resulted in the destruction of foxholes and trenches as well as a trench projecting a 75-mm gun. A number of the infidel Saddamist aggressors were killed or wounded. One enemy ammunition dump was also set on fire in the occupied region of Khorramshahr.